FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with Tehran radio on 8 December, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that in his view the "situation has become clearer" as a result of the recent U.S. reply to the explanations that the Iranians asked for through Algeria. He stated: "The United States has to some extent clarified its position, and to some extent we have come closer to its solution. I think if the United States has no ill intentions and really wishes to solve the matter, it will be resolved."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--PARS reported that in a 6 December speech to governors general from throughout the country Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni stressed that governors and politicians exercising "Islamic rule" owe their authoritiy to the people and are exercising power "in the service of the people." Khomeyni reminded both President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i that they owe their current position to the people. Khomeyni also said Iran's rulers should not think of "any inclination toward East or West." He criticized the media for sometimes only showing "a small part" of what has been achieved by the revolution and urged the governors general to try to complete unifinished projects.

Student Clashes--AFP reported that Tehran high school students clashed in violent political confrontations on 7 December causing a number of injuries and the temporary closure of one school. The report said the fighting was between "militant Islamic students and those sympathizing with Muslim leftists."

Khalkhali Resignation Rejection--JANA reported that "concerned authorities" in Tehran have rejected Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali's resignation as head of the antinarcotics unit. In a statement to the Majlis on 7 December, Khalkhali resigned his post in the face of criticism stemming from his operation of Tehran's prisons and charges of torture. Monitored Iranian media have not mentioned the rejection of his resignation.

Mahabad Clash--Tehran radio reported that members of the disbanded Kurdish Democratic Party clashed with revolution guards escorting a convoy to Mahabad on 8 December, causing casualties on both sides. The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio denied a Tehran radio report on a 4 December clash between Kurds and government forces that claimed "47 counterrevolutionaries" were killed. Instead, the radio asserted that government forces killed only women and children.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, claimed that Iraqi forces foiled an Iranian counterattack around Abadan on the night of 7-8 December, killing 420 attackers. Quoting another communique, it said Iraqi helicopters struck Iranian targets around Abadan while Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed two Iranian helicopters in the same area. For its part, Tehran radio reported no special activity around Abadan but did note continued artillery exchanges around Susangerd and Ahvaz and fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts. In a further report, the radio said that in the Sumar region Iraqi planes dropped packages disguised as gifts that would explode if opened by unwary villagers.

Iraq

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim told a press conference in Kuwait, reported by AFP, that Iraq is "prepared" to export up to 2 million barrels of oil a day despite the war with Iran. The Iraqi oil minister, who is in Kuwait for an OAPEC meeting, said oil exports could reach maximum capacity within 3 months if Turkey, Syria and Lebanon complete the necessary maintenance work on the pipelines, pumping stations and storage facilities.

Earlier reports indicated Iraq had resumed oil exports through the three countries. Al-Karim added that the captured Iranian oil minister, Javad Tondguyan, is considered "a prisoner or war like any other" and his release will not be a topic for discussion at the upcoming OPEC conference in Bali.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Amman radio reported that in an 8 December statement to correspondents Jordan's King Husayn noted that some reports indicate that Syrian forces have begun to withdraw from the Jordanian border. The king stated, however, that Jordanian forces will not withdraw until after the withdrawal of the "last Syrian soldier." An AFP report on the king's statement noted that although travelers arriving in Damascus from Amman reported that forces are moving back from both sides of the border, the king said such assertions from Damascus are "probably aimed at justifying the reduction of Syrian concentrations" and added that Jordanian-Syrian relations have grown so far apart that he cannot see how they might be improved and return to what they had been. AFP reported that official Syrian sources said on 8 December that the Syrian withdrawal is continuing "progressively" but gave no details of the number of troops and tanks remaining in the border region.

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran in an 8 December statement to the National Consultative Council, reported by Amman radio, called on Syria to redeploy its forces to places where they "should normally be." Badran added that reported Syrian conditions that Jordan must not support the Muslim Brotherhood or interfere in the affairs of the PLO refer to a "nonexistent situation and therefore are mere presumptions."

Libyan-Egyptian Relations--Following a 5 December report in the London newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egyptian sources in Cairo have warned of "active and unusual" military movements all along Libya's border with Egypt, JANA denied Egyptian reports of Libyan military movements. Describing allegations by the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM on 6 December as "completely untrue," JANA said Libya "has not amassed any troops" and asserted that "people's congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah" are discussing "the question of avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army."

In an 8 December interview with AL-AHRAM, reported by MENA, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali denied reports that the United States has been making efforts to restrain Egypt from attacking Libya in order to topple the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and said that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi is up to the Libyan people alone. He added that the presence of "some Egyptian forces" on the western border with Libya is just "a warning" to the Libyan leader not to attack Egypt.

## Egypt

In the 8 December interview Foreign Minister 'Ali also said Egypt expects "to see a big difference in the presidential candidate Reagan and Reagan as president." Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn erred in his calculations when he launched the war against Iran and asserted that the Iraqi president's attempt "to mobilize the Gulf states to serve as a second line of support for his war against Iran" makes things "more dangerous."

Also on 8 December, MENA reported that 'Ali described Israeli measures against Palestinian students of Bi'r Zayt University as "inhuman," and asserted that Israeli Government security policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip contravene the letter and the spirit of the Camp David agreements.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOMESTIC DECISIONS MADE BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD082230 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, chaired a session of the Council of Ministers today at the Revolution Council headquarters.

At the beginning of the session, Babrak Karmal explained the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA Government. The Council of Ministers then discussed topics on the agenda and made a number of decisions.

In accordance with the proposals of the Prime Ministry concerning the working hours of government officials and employees, the Council of Ministers issued the following resolution:

In order to maintain suitable working conditions for and render benefits to government officials and employees during the winter, the DRA Council of Ministers in its 8 December session set the working hours of government officials and employees from 0830 to 1530 effective from 8 December until 20 March. Work on Thursdays will end at 1300. Concerning the setting of working hours in other seasons of the year, appropriate measures will be taken in accordance with the directives of rticle 40 on the law concerning government officials which states that over the course of the whole year the people in question will average 40 hours of work per week. The working hours of lecturers and teachers are subject to special regulations.

In the course of its session, the Council of Ministers approved a bill constituting the DRA General Directorate of Basic Teaching within the framework of the Prime Ministry. The directorate is the central organ of the country's religious organizatons and institutions. The bill was sent to the Ministry of Justice in order to be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Justice, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on establishing a Department of Investigation of Internal Affairs of Government Departments and Institutions with the purpose of enhancing the quality of work in government departments and institutions. The Investigation Department will undertake accounting, (?reporting and auditing) responsibilities.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Communications, the Council of Ministers approved the membership of Afghanistan in the International Institute of Communications and instructed the Finance Ministry to pay Afghanistan's membership fee.

The Council of Ministers approved the setting up of the directorate of the National Museum of Anthropology within the organization and budget of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The directorate has the duty, in addition to its present responsibilities, to (?collect) all anthropological material, including relics from Nuristan, salvaged from the previous reign and house it in the Kabul museum. [passage indistinct]

[Kabul in Urdu to South Asia at 1330 GMT on 8 December carries a brief report on the Council of Ministers meeting which adds the following: "The cabinet also approved the setting up of an Islamic Advisory Council. The council will work as a coordinator for the different religious institutes of the country."

KARMAL REPLIES TO BREZHNEV OVERFLIGHT MESSAGE

LD082118 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The following message of gratitude has been sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, on behalf of the DRA Government and from myself, I express my sincere thanks to you, dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for the warm message and good wishes which you have sent to the people of Afghanistan, while flying over Afghan soil.

I avail myself of this opportunity and once again express my deep gratitude to the USSR Communist, Leninist Party. The Soviet Government and the heroic fraternal people of the USSR for their all-round internationalist assistance to the people of Democratic Afghanistan, who are struggling to achieve the goals of the Saur Revolution and to defend its achievements against the conspiracies of the forces of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism.

I assure you that the PDPA and the DRA [illegible]ment and all toiling people of Democratic Afghanistan are determined that in the future, too, they will pursue their efforts to expand and further the all-round development of the fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation with the great USSR and its vanguard, the CPSU, in the interest of the people of our countries and in the way of the victory of peace and progress in the whole world.

We believe that your visit to the large country of India, which is the friend of Afghanistan and the USSR not only will be an important landmark in the future expansion of relations between the USSR and India but will play a major role in the consolidation of peace and security and in Asia and all the world. I can assure you that the heroic people of Afghanistan will follow with much love your visit and talks with the leaders of the Republic of India.

I wish you, esteemed L.I. Brezhnev, great successes in the accomplishment of your noble mission.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, 8 December 1980.

KARMAL MEETS SAFI TRIBESMEN, RECEIVES PLEDGE

LD082158 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, during a meeting with the noble people of the Safi tribes, in the Delkosha Palace, headquarters of the Revolution Council, this afternoon, said: First, on behalf of the party and government I welcome you on your coming to your home.

Dear brothers and compatriots: Now that you have gathered here I understand your sorrows and pains and I am fully aware of your past and present painful life. Your pains and our pains are one as we have a common stand and common wishes. We have gathered here as Muslims and in the name of Islam which in view of the Islamic traditions have special tribal importance.

Babrak Karmal added: So far I have perceived and become aware of the life of the noble, Muslim people of Konarha and can say that the life of these people deserves sympathy. The food, clothes and houses of the noble people of Konarha are depressing and painful. I am fully aware of those injustices and atrocities committed against the free and brave people of Safi during the rule of Zahir Shah and Daud and specially during the rule of the bloodthirsty executioner Amin. I share these with you.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime ministrer added: A glance at our glorious history recalls the heroism of our brave fathers and predecessors who repulsed the English three times from our free and glorious homeland. We learn from this that we should form a united, free and independent Afghanistan with a flag held high in the whole world. It is puzzling and depressing that today those English spies, U.S. imperialistics, Chinese hegemonists and the Pakistani militarist reactionaries--but surely not the brother people of Pakistan who are our Muslim brothers who can teach us the Islamic lesson--accuse us of being against Islam. Do you accept this?

Babrak Karmal said: We have not forgotten the heroism and courage of our fathers and we honor our traditions and customs which are dear to us. As I have announced through radio Afghanistan so many times, all customs, traditions, tribal meetings, religious and Islamic sacred things are all sacred to us, and I have promised not only to honor them but to take action for their development, expansion and extension, putting these words into action. Of course, these are the illustrious inheritances from our fathers that we honor today.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister added: Today it is the duty of all brothers, tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan to unite and struggle against our common enemies. For this purpose we ask help from our trustworthy and philanthropic friends.

I must add that the relations and friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR existed for years, and I assure you that when the external interference of imperialism and its hypocritic accomplices into the territory of our beloved Afghanistan stops, the limited contingents of the friendly country of the USSR will return to their country.

In conclusion, I assure you that, as far as it can, the government will serve you and the rest of the brothers and toilers of Afghanistan, as it is embodied in the DRA's basic principles, so that a prosperous and secure Afghanistan is formed.

## Loyalty Pledge

LD082346 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Resolution of the Safi tribe of the Pech, Baded, Dewagel and Mazar valleys issued on 1 December]

[Text] We, the tribe of Safi, the inhabitants of the four valleys, fought in the Battle of Kolm during the oppressive dictatorship of King Zahir and similarly against the cruel and bloodthirsty Amin, the agent of imperialism, who committed great atrocities against the people of the four valleys. The people of Safi, who inherited courage from their predecessors, courageously stood against them.

Now that the uprising of 27 December has succeeded, the edifice of oppression has been destroyed and beloved Afghanistan is facing peace, security and prosperity under the leadership of Babrak Karmal--general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA--and the PDPA, we, in accordance with the desires of our ancestors for a national front, regard ourselves as firm supporters of the revolution and therefore issue the following resolution:

1. We resolutely support the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially its second development stage.
2. We resolutely support the valuable cooperation of the friendly country, the USSR, given in accordance with the request of the DRA in order to counter the terror and interference against the national sovereignty.
3. We support the PDPA under the leadership of Babrak Karmal.
4. We have accurately recognized our friends and enemies. Our major enemy is imperialism, headed by American imperialism, hegemonist China and the reactionaries in Pakistan. We are ready to cooperate with our democratic and national government to struggle against these enemies.
5. In order to fight the rebel groups, the enemies of the homeland and counterrevolutionaries which are disrupting the security of the country, we express our readiness to form revolution defense groups under the direction of the revolutionary government.
6. Together with our Nuristani brothers with whom we share equal responsibility for the protection of the region, we will continue in our joint work and action.
7. We express our readiness for the solution of national problems in a democratic manner and for the formation of a free and independent Afghanistan together with all other nationalities.
8. The war was imposed on us by Amin and his black band, and now we resolve to use our weapons to secure peace in the region and homeland and to fight against the enemies.

Pride to beloved Afghanistan.

NURISTAN PEOPLE ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD071650 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 6 Dec 80

["Text" of the resolution of the people of Nuristan dated 29 November 1980]

[Text] We, the people of Nuristan, together with other nationalities, have sacrificed for years for the preservation of our national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence in the framework of a united, free and independent Afghanistan.

To love the homeland and people is part of our nature and has brought honor to the peace and security of the country. We have never attempted agitation because of the effect it would have on the lives of our people, and we have always despised oppression and bloodshed, which bring about the destruction of the country.

We have expressed our fidelity from the beginning of the Sawr Revolution, but the despotic regime of the Amin band imposed upon us such conditions which forced us to defend ourselves. Hundreds were imprisoned and many were shot; many others seriously endangered our peaceful lives. But after 27 December under the leadership of Babrak Karmal and the guidance of the PDPA, conditions changed for the benefit of peace, security, dignity and freedom. We want to live in peace and security in our beloved country, defend the gains of the revolution and build our country. In accordance with this peace-loving notion we express our support and faithfulness to the government and issue the following resolution:

1. We support and will defend the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially in its second stage of development.
2. We fully believe that the Revolution Council and the national government of the DRA invited the friendly Soviet Union to help Afghanistan counter the external danger which was threatening the borders of our country. We resolutely support this action on the part of the government, the aim of which was the preservation of our national sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, freedom and security.
3. We support the PDPA under the leadership of Babrak Karmal.
4. We have correctly determined the friends and enemies of our country. The major enemies of the people of Afghanistan are imperialism, headed by American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction. We will give all-round cooperation to our national democratic government in repelling their aggressions.
5. To eliminate the rebels and counterrevolutionaries who endanger the security and peace of our country, we will take action to form committees for the defense of the revolution under the government's guidance.
6. We will take joint actions with the Safi [tribe] to bring security to the region and continue our efforts in this respect.
7. The solution of the national problem in a democratic manner with other brother nationalities of our beloved country in the framework of a united, free and independent Afghanistan is in accordance with our view, and for its realization we will give all-round cooperation to the government.
8. War conditions were imposed upon us in the past during the satanical rule of the Amin band. We promise to use our weapons against the internal and external enemies until security is fully restored in the country.

KABUL REPORTS CAPTURE OF REBELS IN PROVINCES

Samangan, Baghlan Provinces

LD062155 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A number of rebels who had been disrupting the calm and peaceful life of the people of in the village of Khaja Kheshmi were recently crushed by the brave and courageous security force, and party activists of Samangan Province with the cooperation of the toiling people of the province.

According to a report from Samangan Province, the security forces seized various types of American and Chinese weapons and bullets. The report added that three of the criminals were captured with weapons and are undergoing interrogation.

According to a report from Baghlan Province, a rebel named (Arestan) found carrying a large number of bullets in a sugar factory by Baghlan party activists and police. He is undergoing interrogation.

Helmand Province

LD071458 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of rebels and counterrevolutionary elements who had disrupted the peaceful life of the noble people of (Garmsir) and Nawah Districts of Helmand Province and who had committed terrorist and counterrevolutionary acts were captured recently by the security forces and party activists.

A large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and destructive materials were seized from these criminals.

Other Provinces

LD082328 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Recently many bands of murderers and brigands in Qonduz, Balkh, Faryab and Laghman Provinces--these traitors to the homeland and counterrevolutionary elements who embarked on acts of highway robbery, murder and terrorism--have been crushed by the security forces with the (?unreserved) supported and cooperation of the local people. A number of these elements have been captured.

Reports (?concerning the situation in) these provinces reveal that two large bands of criminals who were robbing passengers and [words indistinct] on the road between Qonduz and Baghlan and [words indistinct] of Qonduz Province; and on the road between Shirin Tagab and Dawlatabad Districts of Faryab Province were crushed, including their ring-leaders, 'Abdorrahman and [name indistinct].

Another gang of these murderers and brigands who disrupted the life of citizens in Mazar-e Sharif and [words indistinct] of Nahr-e Shahi District in Balkh Province were captured.

Similarly another hand of robbers and brigands has been crushed in 'Alinger District in Laghman Province. Reports detail that various types of weapons, a large amount of ammunition and (?a number) of American Chinese and Pakistani rocket launchers and [words indistinct] have been seized from these robbers, criminals and traitors to the homeland and the revolution. The detainees are being strictly interrogated in their respective provinces.

106 'DECEIVED' PRISONERS RELEASED IN QANDAHAR

GF081723 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A total of 106 inhabitants of Qandahar Province who had fallen prey to the deception of counterrevolutionaries and who were arrested for their subversive activities have been released from jail after interrogation.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Gandhi Meeting

BK081720 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev, who arrived in New Delhi today, and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had talks lasting nearly 50 minutes at Rashtrapati Bhavan this evening. They generally touched upon the international situation. There was common concern about current critical international developments. They also briefly talked about bilateral relations.

An official spokesman of the Foreign Office described the meeting as essentially a courtesy call and said that formal, detailed discussion will begin tomorrow.

Foreign ministers of the two countries--Gromyko and Narasimha Rao--were also present. Also present from the Indian side were Minister of State for Industries Dr Chanana and Indian Ambassador in Moscow V.K. Ahuja. The Soviet side included First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov and Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin and Soviet Ambassador in New Delhi Vorontsov.

Brezhnev, who is the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mrs Gandhi agreed that final touches be given by concerned ministers and officials to the agreements and protocols which will be signed on Wednesday [10 December]. They will also sign a joint declaration summing up the discussions between the two sides. They had a general exchange of views about the subjects they will be taking up during their formal talks.

The agreements to be signed relate to economic and technical cooperation, long-term trade covering the period 1981-85, cinematography and cultural exchanges.

Talks With Reddy, Gandhi

BK081246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev, now on a state visit to India, called on President Sanjiva Reddy a short while ago at Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidential residence] in New Delhi. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov were also with Brezhnev when he met Sanjiva Reddy. Indian Ambassador in Moscow V.K. Ahuja, additional secretary in the External Affairs Ministry N. Krishnan, and Dr Charanjit Chanana as a minister in waiting were present with President Sanjiva Reddy when the Soviet leader called on him.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi called on Brezhnev at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi this evening. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was also with her.

9 Dec Formal Talks

BK090740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The first round of formal talks between Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was held in New Delhi this morning. The two leaders were assisted by their foreign ministers and senior officials. Matters of bilateral interest and the international situation are reported to have been discussed during the talks which lasted 2 hours.

As already reported Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi had exchanged views yesterday about the topics that were to come up for discussion. They had also briefly touched upon bilateral relations.

A civic reception is now being accorded to Mr Brezhnev in New Delhi.

Civic Reception

BK090900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0833 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] At a civic reception in honor of the visiting dignatory in New Dehli, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Brezhnev have reiterated that the growing relations between India and the Soviet Union, especially the present high-level talks between them, are not directed against any country.

Brezhnev expressed his confidence that the increasing friendly relations between the two countries is beneficial not only for the present and the future generations but also for the entire mankind. He said their beloved leader Lenin had advised the Soviet people to develop friendly ties with India as this country is going to contribute its due share for shaping the future of mankind.

The Soviet president touched upon the increasing cooperation in various fields--economic, scientific, technical and cultural. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union wants to see India become stronger to safeguard its freedom and national integrity. He said the present talks between the two countries have amply proved that they want peace in the world.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the new problems that have arisen lately will be solved through peaceful, political negotiations. A just and durable solution will be found quickly so that further misunderstanding and animosity are prevented. Mrs Gandhi said the visit of Brezhnev is a significant event adding new dimensions to the traditional Indo-Soviet relations. She recalled that the Soviet Union has been giving consistent support to India's struggle against the colonial powers. Since independence the two countries have always stood for peace in the world and elimination of exploitation. Both withstood all attempts to create misunderstandings between them.

The function, which was held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi, was attended by a large and distinguished gathering which included union ministers, members of Parliament and Soviet dignitaries.

Threat From Afghan Team

BK090858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 9 Dec 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec (AFP)--Indian security police believe a three-man Afghan team, one of them a crack shot, is in the Indian capital, a top police source said today as Indian and Soviet security men agreed to tighten security for visiting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Their presence and apprehensions on their motives explain the last minute changes in Mr Brezhnev's programmes here, the source, who had access to classified information, said.

Two of the Afghans came from Pakistan about a fortnight ago and joined the third who had already arrived here, also from Pakistan, the source--who asked not to be named--said. The three Afghans are still at large.

Twenty-seven Afghans who had arrived in Delhi's Palam airport last night from Lahore, Pakistan, had been detained by airport security police, pending thorough investigation, the source said.

Yesterday the Indian security policy strongly advised the government either to cancel all public appearances of Mr Brezhnev or change the open venues to indoors.

Consequently the open air civic reception for Mr Brezhnev, scheduled for later today, had been shifted from the Moslem-populated red fort area in Old Delhi to a big hall in New Delhi.

Not satisfied with the change in venue, the administration imposed restrictions on movement of people near "Vigyan Bhauan", where the reception will now be held.

Entry to the hall has been restricted to selected few holding a special invitation card.

The Indian capital has never seen the tight security measures that have been imposed here for Mr. Brezhnev, a long-time resident said.

Security measures were more relaxed when U.S. President Jimmy Carter visited India in January 1978, observers noted.

The open civic reception was the only public appearance of Mr Brezhnev after the cancellation of the traditional practice by all visiting foreign visitors to place a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Mahatma Gandhi.

Yesterday the angry and disgruntled Afghan refugees here held two separate demonstrations--the first at the ceremonial route of the Soviet president and the second at the heavily-guarded Soviet Embassy here.

During Mr. Brezhnev's brief appearance at the airport, he was flanked by three heavy Soviet security agents who formed a human wall.

The security men left their position only after the press photographers insisted on a full view photo of the Soviet president.

Before the silver blue IL-62 plane, carrying Mr. Brezhnev and his party landed here, another plane had done several practice landings at the airport.

As Mr. Brezhnev's bullet-proof Mercedes 600 driven by a Soviet chauffer left the airport, another car with Soviet security men was scanning the entire route.

Sources said that the car was equipped with mine-detecting devices and at one stage it stopped and the occupants started a search--as the devices had picked up presence of metal on the road.

But later it proved to be only a horse-shoe.

The Soviet delegation have brought food and water from Moscow for Mr. Brezhnev.

'Red Alert'

BK091054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec (AFP)--Indian security police have announced a "red alert" for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, implying a "definite possibility" of an "assassination attempt", published reports said today.

"Rebel foreign students have been put under total surveillance and electronic scanning of places where the Soviet president would visit had been increased", the English daily "HINDUSTAN TIMES" said.

Meanwhile, authorities at Delhi's Palam airport today turned back six Afghans who had arrived from Kabul to enter the city. They were sent back to Kabul by the return flight, an airport source said.

Yesterday the authorities detained 27 Afghans who had arrived from Lahore.

Fifteen of them have been confined in an airport room and will be sent back to Lahore tomorrow.

The remaining were allowed to enter after the Afghan Embassy here certified for them, the source said.

Commentary on Visit

BK081238 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Commentary by V.V. Ishwaran of the HINDUSTAN TIMES, New Delhi]

[Text] The 3-day visit to India of Soviet President Brezhnev starting on 8 December is a welcome event for many reasons. First because since his last visit in 1973, Indo-Soviet relations have deepened and stabilized on a high level. The visit is also important because it is taking place at a time when India is trying to stabilize the gains of its economic achievement. With this level of development is is important for India and the Soviet Union to review the possibilities of further cooperation in technological and scientific fields.

Brezhnev will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Deputy Prime Minister I. Arkhipov and a team of senior economic advisers. The visit will also be coinciding with the meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in New Delhi. All these suggest that the visit will lead to agreements on aid and collaborative ventures.

The visit will also mark a jubilee in Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. It was 25 years ago that the first intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical aid to India was signed on the construction of the Bhilai steel plant. In the past quarter century over 17 major projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet aid.

In an interview with Soviet journalists Mrs Gandhi said we welcome your president very warmly and added that friendship between the Soviet Union and India was one of the important factors for world peace. She acknowledged that the Soviet Union had helped India in moments of need, economically and morally, and therefore, the relationship was a good one. But Mrs Gandhi also recognized that with any kind of relationship or agreement, sometimes there are difficulties on both sides, especially with regard to different approaches. The reference is obviously to Afghanistan and the Soviet military presence in that country.

The Soviet Union is pleased with Indian recognition of the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. But Moscow must have also noticed the lack of full endorsement of Soviet action in Afghanistan. More than once Mrs Gandhi has spoken of her opposition to external intervention anywhere. She has also indicated that India would like to see the Soviet troops withdrawn from Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi has also claimed that unlike the bellicose outburst by other powers, India's gentle cognition is helping to defuse the situation. She has implied India's quiet persuasion is likely to bring about gradual Soviet disengagement.

It is on this point that the Delhi talks will be highly significant. True, Mrs Gandhi has not condemned Russia for the intervention and Moscow had noted this with satisfaction. But it is doubtful if India can be expected to take a more positive stand on the side of the Soviet Union.

While voicing the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, India has consistently held other powers also responsible for the Afghanistan situation. Interference to that extent would cover these latter countries also, who according to the Indian view have been interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We will have to see how the Soviet leader is going to vindicate Mrs Gandhi's position on Afghanistan.

One item which India needs in particular to include on the agenda is the possibility first mooted by the Soviet Government itself of bartering Indian grain and cereals especially wheat for Russian crude oil supplies. With the Iran-Iraq war wreaking havoc on the prospects of oil imports needed by India, such a fair exchange becomes all the more attractive. It is fortuitous that India is well placed today to realize the deal. A plentiful monsoon in most parts of this country has mitigated the worse effects of last year's drought and, according to official estimates given in Parliament, India is now assured of food grain production of some 130 million tons. This should not only be sufficient to replenish the Indian buffer stocks but also provide a margin that can safely be earmarked for exports to the Soviet Union in exchange for oil.

## Press Review

BK081754 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1704 GMT 8 Dec 80

["Press Review and Editorial Roundup for 8 December"]

[Text] THE TIMES OF INDIA, INDIAN EXPRESS and PATRIOT brought out special supplements on Leonid Brezhnev on his visit to Delhi. THE TIMES OF INDIA says Mrs Gandhi to keep options open in talks with Brezhnev. [sentence as received] The paper writes that India did not want to give leadership to anyone in the international sphere but wanted to work in partnership with countries willing to cooperate with it. Further, it says in another report, that Mr Brezhnev is not cluttered up with engagements. In all he will have three hours of talks with the prime minister apart from a brief call she would make soon after his arrival. A highlight of the visit will be the issue of a joint declaration to be signed by both leaders as also finalisation of a long-term economic cooperation agreement. While world attention is focused on the Delhi visit of the Soviet leaders in the context of developments in the region, the event is expected to give an impetus to bilateral cooperation particularly in economic affairs. The visiting president's address to members of Parliament scheduled for Wednesday is awaited with much interest as by that time formal talks here would have been over and he might spell out Soviet thinking on major problems of the day.

INDIAN EXPRESS writes, Mr Brezhnev, talking to Uzbek leaders in Tashkent, described his visit to India as "a major step in Soviet foreign policy to further develop friendly relations with that great country," reports TASS.

The HINDUSTAN TIMES in an editorial, "India and Soviet Union", writes if the Soviets have proved reliable friends in the past in their friendship, we cannot overlook the fact that at times their actions have put considerable strain on our idealistic pretentions. Proven friendship in the past should not be taken for granted for our future course of action. It is most important for India that it not only remains strictly nonaligned, but should also appear to the rest of the world as being so. It will be of interest to watch how Mrs Gandhi will persuade Mr Brezhnev that India does not take sides.

INDIAN EXPRESS in an editorial, "A Crucial Visit", writes, even if international developments had not been so pressing, the first meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Mrs Indira Gandhi after her return to power would have been important. While India has taken a somewhat equivocal line on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan by equating it with the material and moral assistance given by United States, China and Pakistan to the resistance movement, it has also continued to call for withdrawal of the Soviet forces from that unhappy country. The people of India and the world at large, therefore, will watch with anxiety and interest to see if Brezhnev can persuade Mrs Gandhi to line up more closely with Moscow. Mr Desai was certainly guilty of grave impropriety in disclosing the contents of confidential communications with Soviet leaders (if he was in fact letting out the truth) especially on the eve of President Brezhnev's visit. The international developments have strengthened New Delhi's bargaining power. That, of course, is if Mrs Gandhi sees a divergence between the interest of the two governments.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEW ON MAJLIS ELECTIONS, HOSTAGES

LD082026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] This afternoon, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly took part in a press conference which was held in the presence of a large number of domestic and foreign reporters, and in an interview with our correspondent he answered his questions about the announcement of support by the various strata of people for the clergy, the holding of elections in areas where the elections have not been held, the issue of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime and the issue of the hostages. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] During the past few days the various strata of the people of our country by taking part in marches have expressed their support for the clergy of the country and made certain demands. What are the views of the Majlis concerning these demands?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your question has two parts. One part is about the marches and the demonstrations of the people. In my view they are good. We were confident, but once again we have become more confident that the path which our nation has chosen is a good path and that it will continue this path and that the nation well understands the subtle political issues. This demonstrates the maturity of the nation. Contrary to the views of those who imagined that the Muslims of Iran are on the sidelines of political events and are not aware of them, it seems that the people are very sensitive and with their own intelligence they became aware of the danger and they took action. In my view, the people through their wakefulness and vigilance have brought despair upon the counterrevolutionaries. A great conspiracy, which was very extensively planned by the agents of the superpowers and the internal counterrevolutionaries and in which all the counterrevolutionary wings were involved, was foiled. The second part of your question concerns their demands. Which demands?

[Question] In their marches and their resolutions. We better refer to one of your own deputies in the Majlis.

[Answer] Yes, it is something unprecedented. As far as I am aware of the history of the Majlis it is unprecedented and so far I have not seen it being envisaged in the Constitution. [as heard] We have received many telegrams, letters, open letters and sometimes protests saying why we do not show any reactions, why we do not pay any attention to the wishes of the people. In any case, all of these should be discussed in the governing body of the Majlis [heyat-e reiseh]. We should have consultations with these gentlemen and should think about it. This is a new issue and requires investigation. Those who hear my words in this program will agree with me that I cannot come to a quick decision. This matter requires further study and we are studying it to see what can be done.

[Question] In connection with the issue of the Majlis deputies, the Ministry of Interior has announced that the remaining elections will be held within 1 month in the areas where it is possible. Bearing in mind that some deputies have accepted other responsibilities, what are the programs of the Majlis in this connection?

[Answer] As you know very well, the Majlis is under a great deal of pressure. Some of the deputies are participating in the war and some of them, it is natural, are faced with some urgent business. They have necessary responsibilities which they should perform. We have a tenuous majority. The Ministry of Interior has promised to act speedily. Some people were hoping that the elections would not be held.

Thank God, we passed through the first phase and now. I think, the Majlis should wait for this program to be carried out as soon as possible. We have 30 deputies coming to the Majlis. I think when these 30 deputies are elected the Majlis will have more activities and our majority will be stronger. I have again asked the Ministry of the Interior, urging it that the issue of the elections should be carried out as soon as possible so that the Majlis is completed.

[Question] If possible, please let us know about the issue of the war with Iraq and also the issue of the hostages and the American answer, in what stage it is and whether the time for a solution to this matter has come close or not.

[Answer] Concerning the war, at the beginning when the Supreme Defense Council assumed responsibility we had certain worries, but now I am almost completely in control in the fronts, and I expect that during the coming days the Iranian nation will witness a considerable progress in the war and that the war will not last for long. Concerning the issue of the hostages and the reply which the United Stages has recently given to the explanations which the Iranians had asked for through Algeria, in my view the situation has become clearer. The United States has to some extent clarified its position, and to a great extent we have come closer to its solution. I think if the United States has no ill intentions [su'e niyyat] and really wishes to resolve the matter, it will be resolved.

[Question] My last question is concerning this matter: Due to some fears, a number of people have withdrawn their money from the banks. As the head of the legislative branch what are your recommendations in this regard and for the sake of establishing economic security?

[Answer] I wish to leave the solution of all the problems to the maturity and awareness of the people. From the beginning our revolution has followed this path. Whenever there is any shortcoming in this regard we shall have problems. Concerning the issue of the money, some people due to ill intentions and in order to weaken the government and in connection with the same conspiracy--exactly at the time when all the aspects of this conspiracy were being prepared one aspect of it was that there should not be any koney in the banks so that the government would be under pressure--have withdrawn their money from the banks. They will not listen to any advice. They have knowingly done so. They do it deliberately and are traitors. However, there are a large number of people who did not have that much money either, but due to the propaganda of the same enemies they think that, as it is a tome of war, if their money is in their homes they will be more secure and will have easier access to it. They were frightened in case the banks might close or that the government might have a certain program and would not put their money at their disposal. These are the actions of some unaware people. Their number must be large because much money has been withdrawn from the banks during the past few days. If the people are aware they should have realized that the Islamic Republic is not such a government that might all of sudden make unstudied decisions against the interests of the people. Now that the Islamic Majlis is in existence, the banking regulations, the people's deposits and people's rights will not be violated so easily. Even the slightest economic decision which might be made in this country, or if they wish to make a decision concerning the money belonging to the people, should first be discussed and investigated in the Majlis. The people will come to know about it. A long time before it they will hear of it and then it will be implemented. Those who have withdrawn their money should with complete peace of mind return their money to the bank. First of all, they should know that the banks strengthen the economic power of the government and the country which, indirectly, benefits the people. Secondly, their money is more secure. Even now and always the most secure places for the safeguarding of money are these banks, especially in such a regime and such a government which respects people's rights, and we seriously emphasize this point.

AFP: RAFSANJANI SAYS U.S. RESPONSE 'CLEARER'

NC081249 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (AFP)--The latest U.S. message to Iran on conditions for releasing the American hostages was "much clearer", Iranian parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

He told newsmen that Washington's responses to conditions set by Iran for releasing the 52 hostages were much clearer, and that the U.S. was now on the way towards accepting the terms. Several "obscure points" however remained to be settled, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said.

Iranian MP's had agreed that the hostages, held in Iran for 13 months, be released on condition that the U.S. unfreeze Iranian assets in the U.S., pledge not to interfere in Iranian affairs, return the ex-shah's wealth to Iran, and halt legal claims against Iran. U.S. clarifications of its earlier reply to Iran's terms were delivered to Tehran on 4 December by an Algerian go-between.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MILITARY COMMANDERS, ULEMA

GF081332 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, today received Colonel (Kuchek-Dehqan), commander of the ground forces' logistics; Colonel 'Ali (Ard), chief supervisor of military supplies of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the assistant commander of the supplies of the revolution guards corps. He also received Hojjat ol-Eslam (Jalal) Khomeyni, who was accompanied by a number of ulema who were on their way to the battlefronts.

DETAILS OF 8 DEC MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD081222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic Majlis held a meeting at 0830 presided over by Speaker of the Majlis Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to our correspondent, a question by Ahmad Salamatian, the deputy for Esfahan, was raised concerning documented legal justification on a statement by the office of the prime minister dealing with correspondence between the country's three government branches, as well as whether the office of the imam and the office of the president with government departments should be handled by the office of the prime minister.

In his reply to the question, Prime Minister Raja'i said: There exist two main parts in the statement issued by the office of the prime minister: one dealing with the manner in which response should be made to questions raised by newly-established institutions or those already existing and which had been created by the government, and one dealing with the issue of whether the government can simply assign someone from any institution or organ to reply to the posed questions. I have already explained to the [name indistinct] commission of the Majlis that as far as the government is concerned, there is no problem in replying to the three branches, other than the issue of how to make the reply. However, since it is the government that is answerable, it is up to it to do so. At any rate, as far as we are concerned, there is nothing specific in any of the laws we know of about how replies ought to be made, nor is there anything to the effect that if a certain method is adopted by the government to make its replies it is in contravention of the law. If you know of such a thing in our laws, then let us know, for we do adhere to the law. Furthermore, as far as the government is concerned, all replies should be made with the previous knowledge of the prime minister.

The prime minister then said: According to what we have studied and learned from our laws, the president has nothing to do with executive matters; the responsibility for executive matters is entrusted to the prime minister and the government, with the Majlis questioning the government with regard to inefficiency and matters contrary to the Constitution. On the basis of this fundamental issue, we act as an executive agency. For instance, say a letter is received from the office of the president asking for a certain file. We do not know whether we should comply with the request, for this has not been communicated to us [as heard], and, at any rate, the nature of relations between the prime minister and the president is not clear. I have asked the Council of Guardians to clarify our position vis-a-vis the president when he wishes to involve himself in executive matters and seek information. I believe the president's duties are specified in the Constitution; as for the government, it should act accordingly. I do hope that this issue will be implemented as soon as possible, with the government doing its job.

As far as the government is concerned, the prime minister said, I have no criticism to make; the point is that I am in a state of uncertainty. I do hope that the Council of Guardians will clarify this problem. I have often stated that one of government's problems is the implementation of the Constitution.

Our correspondent further reports that in a pre-agenda speech by 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, the deputy for Hamadan, while explaining the path of the revolution, said: Under the Islamic Republic Government there is no place for "I"; there is, however, a place for the Muslim Iranian nation. There is no access for "self". The deputy for Hamadan also said: Iranian nation, you must know that as a deputy I am stating that a creeping coup d'etat is underway in order to dissolve the system. O you brothers at Nozheh base [where the first alleged coup attempt was reported to have started], allow me not to divulge your remarks until such time when a propoer opportunity presents itself; it is then that we shall make them public.

Today's session was adjourned at noon; the next meeting is to take place at 0800 tomorrow.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN KHUZESTAN

LD082239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Surpeme Defense Council held a meeting at 1800 today in one of Khuzestan's cities presided over the President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces. Also present at the meeting were Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Parvaresh and Hojjat ol-Eslam Montazeri, two deputies from the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Morteza Reza'i, commander of the revolution guards corps' Kamal Kharrazi, supervisor of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council; and Gharavi, the governor general of Khuzestan.

According to PARS, during this meeting, which is still in progress, they exchanged views and examined the general situation on battlefronts and ways the combatants of the revolution are confronting the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi forces.

CABINET DISCUSSES MINISTERIAL PROPOSALS 8 DEC

LD082212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran had a session at 1800 today under the chairmanship of Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs. In this session, which started with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran and which lasted till 2200, some proposals from the Ministries of Justice, Health, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Oil were discussed, and some of these proposals were approved after being studied by the members of the Cabinet.

In the same session the Cabinet approved the allocation of 20 million rials to be put at the disposal of the Hamadan Governorate General for assistance to the center for the expansion of productive and development projects and small productive units.

RAJA'I APPOINTS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FOR PROJECTS

LD082208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, today Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in a decree appointed Dr 'Abdollah Jasemi, assistant professor in the university of science and technology, as the deputy prime minister in charge of projects and programs. The text of the decree is as follows:

Brother Dr 'Abdollah Jasemi: With this decree you are appointed deputy prime minister in charge of projects and programs. It is hoped that you will use all your skills and your endeavors in bringing this office into fruition and in attracting believing and expert human resources so that this important aspect of the Islamic revolution will be implemented as deeply and as speedily as possible due to your endeavors.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

KHO'INI ADDRESSES QUESTIONS TO CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD081936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau, announced that this afternoon the Cuban ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, deputy speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis.

At the start of this meeting, the Cuban ambassador made some remarks and stated: The Cuban revolution, after its victory, faced the same kind of problems as the Iranian revolution is facing today and America froze our assets the same as yours. After our revolution we had to put up with many difficulties. And now, 22 years after the Cuban revolution, our health and culture have improved greatly and our economy is independent.

The Cuban ambassador in another part of his remarks said: The Iranian revolution is a popular revolution, and the people of Iran are trying to eradicate all traces of America.

Following the Cuban ambassador's remarks, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: Is there only one party in Cuba or do you have several parties? Are Cuban dissidents allowed to publish various papers and leaflets? And briefly, is any kind of political activity against the Cuban regime allowed or not?

Commenting on the activities of different political groups in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini said: In Iran parties and groups which oppose the government are free to have their own papers and publications and they can conduct free political activities. What is your view on this freedom, and do you consider this as a positive or a negative point for the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Continuing his remarks (?Kho'ini) said: We like you (??because you resent) America and we hope to open our embassy in Cuba in the near future. We would like to benefit from the experiences of your revolution. We hope that relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba would expand in the near future.

PARS DIRECTOR GENERAL ON NEWS DISSEMINATION

JN082127 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Station interview with PARS Director General (Kamal Kharrazi)--recorded, date not given; answers in Persian fading into Arabic]

[Excerpts] [Question] Following the eruption of the imposed war and the formation of the Supreme Defense Council, an information center was established. Why was this information center established and what are its duties?

[Answer] Following the instructions of Imam Khomeyni to the Supreme Defense Council to shoulder the responsibility of defense affairs in the country, it was natural for this council to form an information center to organize and coordinate the internal and external information in accordance with the line approved by the Supreme Defense Council.

Before this, military reports were conveyed by the joint staff only. No other sources of PARS and the Central News Bureau or other correspondents were able to provide these reports.

[Question] As for the war reports, we see that there are four sources that announce the outcome of [words indistinct]. These are: The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the revolution gurads, PARS and the Central News Bureau. Why so many sources?

[Answer] There are so many becuase we are against censorship that imposes one source for all news. We believe that any news report, once it is found to be correct regardless of [word indistinct] sources, should be transmitted so that the people may realize that all news reports [words indistinct]. Also, when the news reports are given to the various centers, every one of these centers tries to do its utmost to provide the better and more correct news report and more quickly, whereas this approach would not exist if there were only one source. Therefore, [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As for the newspapers, the same matter applies; namely, the papers are free to publish the reports obtained by their correspondents from the battlefronts and cities [word indistinct]. All that these papers do is coordinate these reports with us to make sure that they are correct and not exaggerated or false and do not leak military information. Some papers enjoy wide news networks and can obtain news reports and distribute them like the news agencies. There is no reason to block them since they have correspondents. There, the papers are free to publish the news reports [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We hold sessions with the editors in chief of the widely-circulated papers. At these sessions, we acquaint them with the line of the information center. We coordinate with them. They prepare and write articles in accordance with the reality prevailing in our society. We do not interfere in their work [words indistinct] to promote coordination and cooperation in a manner to render the articles a factor in strengthening the morale of the people, soldiers and fighters, to acquaint the people with the enemy, and to convey facts as they are.

[Question] Are foreign correspondents active on the Iranian fronts and do you give them the necessary facilities?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. All foreign correspondents are free to visit Iran. There is a large number of these correspondents in Iran now. During the past 2 days, a large delegation of foreign correspondents came [words indistinct]. They will be leaving for indistinct] to see the fronts and observe the destruction and crimes committed by Saddam's mercenaries. [passage indistinct] Even some correspondents shed tears over these barbaric crimes committed by Saddam in Iran. These crimes are well conveyed to the outside world. Thus, the correspondents come now and are given facilities and are transported by planes. They obtain permits to visit the fronts. It is natural that they cannot visit the fronts unless they are permitted by the information center.

The information center's work now is to facilitate the departure of the correspondents to the fronts so that they can report to the world what they see.

[Question] Iran is now facing an information blockade in addition to the economic blockade. What are the ways and means [word indistinct] to lift this information blockade, particularly under these war circumstances and also particularly since friendly countries complain about lack of information and reports from Iran?

[Answer] Yes, there is such a thing. We, however, have managed to break through this blockade and [words indistinct]. God willing, we will be sending news in Arabic to some countries. We are now installing the necessary equipment to transmit news in Arabic to Syria, Lebanon, and God willing, to Kuwait and the other countries. This is unprecedented work in the Islamic world, that news is transmitted in Arabic and [words indistinct].

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR FRG, KRUPP COMPANY MEETING

LD082153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Mohsen Nurbakhah, deputy minister in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, this afternoon left for West Germany to take part in the annual general meeting of the Krupp Company's stockholders. Dr Nurbakhah, in an interview on the eve of the trip, commenting on the purpose of the visit, said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to carry out a (?fundamental) review of joint investments with foreign firms and governments and to make a serious decision regarding investments which are contrary to the Iranian nation's interests.

Nurbakhah said the government intends to exercise greater supervision over its agreements relating to foreign investments and (?our interests are safeguarded).

He added that as an example one should consider Iran's investment in Krupp; although the Islamic Republic of Iran owns 25 percent of the shares, it nevertheless has never assumed an active role in this firm.

ENVOY: PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC TIES WITH ITALY GOOD

LD051009 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 23 Nov 80 p 265

[Salvatore Gatti undated interview in Rome with Iranian Ambassador to Italy Mohammad Baqir Nasirsadat-Salami: "Italy and Iran Ideally Suited for Business"]

[Text] "Every friendly gesture toward Iran is bound to have a strong influence on our future relations." The Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Italy, Nasirsadat-Salami, has no doubts of this. The decision to be taken by the interministerial committee for foreign economic policy on insurance cover for Italimpianti (Italian plant company) and Condotte (Italian water pipelines company) is not an irrelevant issue as far as Iran is concerned. "As far as Italy is concerned," he said, "it is undoubtedly an economic decision, but it is also a political indication; Iran is in a critical phase and all gestures on the part of a foreign government must be very carefully weighed at this time."

[Question] So the matter of the insurance cover for the two Italian companies is just the tip of an iceberg in Italian-Iranian relations. What about the submerged part, the major part?

[Answer] We already have excellent relations with Italy; we have appreciated the fact that many Italian enterprises remained in Iran following the revolution while several companies of other nations pulled out. These good relations can become truly special relations, despite Italy's membership in NATO and very close relations with the United States....

[Question] This is a major drawback....

[Answer] Despite all that, since the revolution Italy has had, if not friendly, then at least neutral relations with us. Furthermore, while the majority of Western countries are trying to mix economics with politics, Italy is not. So it is more neutral doing business with you. The same applies to some extent to Japan, but we feel closer to Italy.

[Question] But are you still interested in the port of Bandar-e Abbas and Condotte's project?

[Answer] Of course! Even before Iraq's aggression it was an important economic objective, partly because of its position at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and partly because of its role as a pole of development in a backward area. But now more than ever, following the destruction of Khorramshahr [as published], building Bandar-e Abbas has become a priority objective for our economy.

[Question] Is the iron and steel plant that Italimpianti is due to build important to Iran too?

[Answer] Yes. It is an extremely useful, I would say necessary, project for our country.

[Question] Returning to ports, is it true that you are examining the possibility of Italian companies' rebuilding the destroyed Iranian ports in the future?

[Answer] It is too early to say, but potentially we are definitely interested in Italian companies.

[Question] Is there an Iranian "risk factor?" Is there now a risk of financial difficulties on the Iranian Government's part in paying the Italian companies?

[Answer] Definitely not. Iran's finances are still healthy.

[Question] So what is your message to the Italian Government, which is due to decide on the issue of the Italian enterprises in Iran on 19 November?

[Answer] That is easy. The Italian Government must bear in mind that broad cooperation is possible between Italy and Iran; that the change of political course in our country is bringing about thorough changes in economic strategy; that in this new strategy there are vast potentials for absorbing Italian work in many fields; and that Iran, in turn, being a country rich in oil and minerals, can provide Italy with major raw-material supplies in exchange.

The Iranian people ask, as the basis for cooperation of this kind, that a democratic country such as Italy support an antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution such as ours, which aims to create a democratic society based on the principles of Islam. Thus, even an episode such as the industrial cases in question can, if resolved positively, be a sign of political good will which is bound to strengthen our economic relations in the very near future. And I am convinced that this is what will happen; I know that Italy and Iran can see eye to eye.

CLASH INVOLVING KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPORTED

LD090420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent has been informed by the public relations office of the Urumiyeh Revolution Guards Corps that at 1100 yesterday in the vicinity of Nuzehgaran village, a clash took place between members of the disbanded democratic party [Kurdish Democratic Party] and personnel of the Naqadeh revolution committee, who were escorting a column to Mahabad. In this clash, two committee members were martyred and two others wounded. More than 10 assailants were killed and some were wounded. The rest escaped.

IRAQI PLANES DROPPING BOOGYTRAPPED PACKAGES

LD081916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the mercenary Iraqi regime yesterday dropped packages containing explosive material, which were packed in the form of gift parcels, from its violating planes. According to this report, in Sumar region a number of villagers who found these packages were wounded as a result of the parcels exploding. One of the wounded persons was taken to Valiy-ye 'Asr Hospital in Eslamabad and received treatment.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 331

LD081830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Communique 331 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting Iranian compatriots: Some of the heroic deeds and self-sacrificing activities of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which were carried out yesterday, 7 December, through reliance upon Almighty God and the guidelines of the imam of the nation and the appreciation of the beloved nation, for the sake of the destruction of the enemies of Islam, are as follows:

A. The operations of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. Some of the Al-Bakr and Al-Ammayah oil platforms on the Al-Faw estuary were bombed and as a result of this air bombardment for many hours the columns of flame and smoke could be clearly seen from a few kilometers away.

2. The microwave antenna installations on the northeast of (Khormal) were attacked and 90 percent of them were destroyed.

3. The military garrison of the city of As-Sulaymaniyah on the northeast of Iraq was bombed, and 40 percent of the garrison was destroyed.

4. Some of the installations of Ash-Shura garrison were bombed, but the amount of damage inflicted still has not been clearly ascertained.

Also, one enemy armored column on the axis of Sableh-(Fakkeh) was attacked. In this air attack a number of enemy trucks and personnel carriers were destroyed.

B. The operations of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

As a result of the artillery and mortar fire of our forces in Gilan-e Gharb region, one enemy personnel carrier and one enemy truck were destroyed and seven of the enemy forces were killed and a number of them were wounded. Also, in the western region of Dezful, as a result of the fire of heavy artillery and mortar launchers of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic, 5 tanks, 8 vehicles, 2 ammunitions dumps, 1 mortar launcher and 8 enemy trenches were destroyed and about 50 mercenaries of the Iraqi forces were killed or wounded. Yesterday, in the same front the self-sacrificing fighters of the ground forces by sending some patrol groups killed 27 of the enemy forces and destroyed 1 personnel carrier and 1 truck belonging to the enemy.

On the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts, yesterday, 7 December, the fighters of the ground forces, through continuous artillery fire and repeated attacks of the helicopters of the Airborne Division, inflicted the following casualties and damages upon the Iraqi Armed Forces: The destruction of 21 tanks and (?17) cannons and antiaircraft guns with their (?personnel), 7 personnel carriers, 14 vehicles, 5 batteries, 6 trenches with their personnel and 2 vehicles containing ammunition and one ammunition dump.

Meanwhile, in yesterday's operations our fighting forces killed or wounded more than 250 enemy mercenaries in the southern fronts. At 1000 yesterday, 7 December, the heavy artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the military districts and installations in (Al-Jadid) region inside the Iraqi territory under heavy fire and inflicted severe damage and casualties upon the mercenary Iraqi forces in this region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON OPERATIONS

LD090636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with operations carried out over the past 3 [as heard] days:

In His exalted name. The guard devotees, who have undertaken the privilege of guarding and continuing the revolution at the expense of martyrdom, on 7 December, in a series of coordinated operations and with the help of military brothers, managed to kill or wound about 170 of Saddam at-Tikriti's deceived troops and to destroy 4 tanks plus their ammunition, 2 antiaircraft guns, 16 vehicles carrying ammunition and foodstuffs, 2 mortars, 1 personnel carrier and 1 ammunition dump belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

On the afternoon of the same day, in the Gilan-e Gharb region, as a result of fire from two Iraqi MiG's, two combative revolution guards achieved the honor of martyrdom.

On 6 December, in a series of guerrilla operations, the brother guards managed to kill nine troops from the forces of blasphemy on the Karkheh Kur front. Also, as a result of the explosion of mines which had been planted near one of border roads, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and its four occupants were killed. In addition to the aforesaid war operations, the Islamic revolution guards of the corps' military headquarters in the west of the country, consistent with what they have learned from Islam, have so far managed to bring 26 villages in the region under medical and cultural cover, employing medical and cultural groups.

[Signed] The public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

## TEHRAN REPORTS FIGHTING ON VARIOUS FRONTS

### PARS 6 Dec Roundup

JN061003 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Central News Office reports from Ahvaz that the brave pilots of Havaniruz (the air support for the ground force) attacked Hamid garrison in the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis yesterday morning for three [word indistinct].

In the courageous attacks seven Iraqi tanks, two personnel carriers, one anti-aircraft artillery, three fuel tankers and three buildings used by the enemy forces were destroyed and a considerable number of the invading Iraqis were killed. No precise casualties reports of the enemy troops were avilable.

Reports from southern Susangerd yesterday said that one bulldozer, four vehicles and 15 bunkers of the Iraqi forces were destroyed on Thursday. In these operations over 40 of the enemy troops were killed or wounded.

The city of Abadan was relatively calm yesterday morning, but on Thursday night it was under the artillery fire of the Iraqi Army. On Thursday the revolutionary guards of Dezful [words indistinct] forces pounded the enemy positions by artillery fire. In retaliation, the enemy shelled the city's residential areas using its far-range artillery. Medical officials announced that 23 people were wounded in this shelling, four of whom received serious injuries.

Meanwhile, two people were martyred and others wounded in the Navard front and three wounded in Susangerd Thursday. Moreover, from Nov 29 to Dec 2, in Dezful front, 11 Iranians were martyred and 68 others wounded.

### Situation on Southern Fronts

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by the Central News Bureau and PARS, the situation on the southern fronts is as follows:

Last night the city of Abadan was randomly shelled by the enemy with the two sides exchanging fire. During these engagements, 5 of Islam's forces were martyred and 30 wounded. Three enemy ammunition trucks and three of the Iraqi mercenaries' positions along with several of the infidel's personnel were destroyed by our artillery. Our self-sacrificing guard combatants were able to engage the enemy in a confusing state on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis with their commando operations.

In Khuninshahr a battle with the invaders stationed in the western sector of the city is continuing with commando operations and the exchange of mortars. The enemy has suffered some damages.

From the Dezful front, artillery attacks have been reported, but no report concerning possible enemy losses has yet reached us. However, the defenders of the revolution had five martyrs and three wounded--one member of the mobilization personnel and two civilians. Also one civilian vehicle belonging to our forces was destroyed.

On the Ahvaz front, the Airborne Division's valiant members were able to inflict some losses and damages on the enemy in two attacks on the Hamid base, situated on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road, which is under the control of the Iraqi mercenaries. An exact report concerning this operation has not reached us yet.

The city of Ahvaz, too, today was under the enemy's random long-range artillery fire and mortars, as a result of which five were injured and some houses were damaged.

7 Dec Roundup

LD071745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Correspondents of the Centarl News Bureau and PARS report that this morning as a result of sporadic artillery shelling by Iraqi mercenary forces on residential districts of Ahvaz two inhabitants were martyred and 16 wounded.

The same reports say that by midday today two wounded from the Susangerd front, four wounded from the Ab-e Teymur and (Maliha) front and two martyrs from the (Navard) front were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

A correspondent of the Central News Bureau reports that on the Abadan and Khunishahr fronts also artillery and mortar fire between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi infidels continued from 1800 yesterday until this morning in attempts to destroy each other's positions. The forces of the army of Islam were totally superior. This report says that as a result of the precise firing of the valiant forces of the Army of the Islamic revolution the ammunition depot of the enemy in the Dezh garrison of Khuninshahr was destroyed and burned for 2 hours.

A PARS report from the Abadan front says that, during a brave attack around the Ahvaz-Abadan highway yesterday afternoon, self-sacrificing brother guards fired on the destroyed two trucks of the Iraqi mercenaries loaded with ammunition. Several of Saddam's infidels were also killed during this attack. The same report says that during yesterday's clashes two zealous guards of Islam were martyred and several others were wounded by mortar bombs.

The Central News Bureau has also reported that in the last 2 days our brother guards have succeeded in destroying two tanks, one vehicle loaded with ammunition, three tents containing ammunition, one bulldozer, four vehicles and several trenches on the Susangerd and Karkheh Kur fronts. They also killed or wounded approximately 60 infidels.

Reports say that yesterday the mortar-launching unit of the Dezful brother guards, positioned on the western side of Karkheh River, opened fire on the position of deceived personnel of the Iraqi Army in the Dasht-e 'Abbas region, killing 15 infidels and wounding approximately 20.

8 Dec Report

LD081122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS report from Abadan tells about continuing sporadic artillery battles between the defenders of the Islamci revolution and the aggressive mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti.

Yesterday our artillery fire destroyed five enemy trenches and killed a number of the enemy forces. According to this report, the city of Abadan also came under the mortar fire of the enemies of the Islamic revolution. In the past 24 hours on the Abadan front 4 heroes of Islam were martyred and 41 others wounded, 26 of whom have undergone minor treatment and been discharged from the hospital.

After a visit to the Khuninshahr front yesterday afternoon the PARS correspondent reported: Since the morning of 7 December intense clashes have been taking place between the brave combatants of the army and the popular forces on the one hand and Saddam at-Tikriti's deceived mercenaries on the other around the Khuninshahr bridge. The reports also state that the brave Iranian Army brought the positions of the aggressors based in the western part of Khuninshahr under their heavy fire. In this attack 5 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and about 15 others wounded. The PARS correspondent, who has himself witnessed the destruction of several trenches belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution in the occupied part of Khuninshahr, adds: In the fighting between our heroes, who are ready to give their lives, and the forces of blasphemy on this front, one tank and an ammunition dump belonging to the enemy around the Khuninshahr bridge were destroyed and a number of (?supporters of Arabism) were killed.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, the defenders of the Islamic revolution yesterday again continued to fight the forces of [word indistinct] Iraqi Ba'th with artillery fire and guerrilla attacks on the Susangerd and Ahvaz fronts. On the basis of this report, the city of Susangerd has been under intense enemy artillery fire in the past 2 days and our heroes have been returning the enemy fire.

The reports dispatched from the public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office to PARS state: In the past 2 days the Islamic revolution guards on the Karkheh Kur front have destroyed 1 ammunition-carrying vehicle and 3 ammunition tents belonging to the enemy and have killed or wounded more than 50 soldiers of blasphemy.

According to these reports, five Airborne Division helicopters have crushed the enemy positions in the Hamid garrison on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road and inflicted damage and casualties on the forces of blasphemy. The PARS correspondent has also learned: Rahmani and Ka'bi villages near Darkhovin on the Ahvaz-Abadan road have been mopped up by combative gendarmes and guards. In this operation two 50-mm caliber weapons and a large amount of explosives left behind by Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries were captured by the defenders of Islam.

According to the same news agency's reports, yesterday on the west Dezful and Shush fronts fighting was going on between our heroes and the forces of blasphemy. Our artillery fire inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy. In the past 2 days, as a result of artillery fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on these two fronts, one enemy tank and one vehicle were destroyed. So far no accurate reports on enemy casualties have been received.

## Iraqi Losses in South

LD081822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, clashes between the defenders of the revolution and the forces of blasphemy continue on all the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts.

According to PARS, quoting a military official at the Abadan operational headquarters, at 1830 today the largest enemy ammunition dump in the western part of Khuninshahr, on the other side of Karun River [as heard], was completely destroyed by the valiant combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other popular forces. No information is yet available on enemy losses.

On the basis of reports received, at midnight last night the defenders of the revolution north of the Bahmanshir River conducted a night assault on the trenches of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries. As a result of this attack, around 200 of the enemy personnel were killed and many more were wounded. During this surprise attack 12 personnel of the forces of blasphemy were also captured by the warriors of Islam. Also during these brave operations, six tanks, two ammunition dumps and two vehicles loaded with ammunition for the mercenaries were totally destroyed.

On the basis of these reports, enemy tanks began to advance this morning on these fronts, but their advance was halted by heavy artillery fire of our forces. During a clash two more enemy tanks were destroyed and the Iraqi mercenaries were forced to flee from the battlefield.

Other clashes were reported on the Abadan front as of 1100 this morning, but no data has yet been received on enemy losses and damage sustained. On the basis of these reports, during the battles of the past 24-hour period on the Abadan fronts, three defenders of the revolution gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and three others were wounded. Three defenseless inhabitants of Abadan were also martyred during enemy artillery fire on residential areas of the city yesterday.

PARS, quoting the public relations official of the Khuzestan governor general's office, reported that yesterday the combatants of Islam opened heavy fire on the enemy on the Susangerd front. As a result the blasphemous enemy suffered heavy losses and damage. On the basis of this report, around 85 mercenaries were killed or wounded and 9 tanks, 2 cannons, 2 vehicles, 4 machineguns and 1 ammunition dump of the enemy were destroyed.

The PARS correspondent also contacted the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters and learned that yesterday, as a result of mortar fire on residential districts of Ahvaz by the Iraqi mercenaries, five defenseless inhabitants of this city were martyred and eight were wounded.

The Central News Bureau, quoting a reliable source at the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, also reported that our brother guards and military brothers during a coordinated operation on the banks of the Karkheh Kur River inflicted the following losses on the enemy yesterday: 4 tanks with their ammunition and servicemen; 16 vehicles loaded with ammunition and (?foodstuffs); 1 large ammunition dump; 1 personnel carrier of [model indistinct] with its servicemen; 2 mortar launchers and 2 antiaircraft guns. During this operation also more than 70 deceived mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti were killed on the Karkhah Kur front.

The same source added that as a result of the destruction of enemy tanks and the ammunition dump, smoke was clearly visible from several kilometers from the place of destruction and the smoke billowed for several hours.

## ETTELA'AT ON Iraqi Losses

JN071906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1837 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes a roundup on the losses Iraq has sustained since the agent tribal regime began waging its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and until this morning.

It says that Iraq lost 2,001 fighter planes, 21 helicopters, 2,546 tanks and armored cars, 47 rocket launchers, 1,644 military trucks and vehicles, 661 heavy and light artillery pieces, 29 naval units, 2 minesweepers and 8 ships loaded with hardware. Iraq also lost 316 military bases and oil, industrial and economic installations.

## BAKHTIAR MESSAGE TO RESISTANCE MOVEMENT MEETING

NC061540 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] All groups in (?Germany) affiliated with the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI] met in Hamburg today. This meeting was aimed at creating a single, orderly organization to struggle against Khomeyni's regime and to save Iran from the present chaotic situation.

Various groups affiliated with the NRMI in most of Europe's important cities have held and will hold similar meetings. We informed the freedom-wanting and patriotic listeners of Radio Iran some time ago of a similar meeting in Paris.

Today's meeting in Hamburg opened with a message from Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar. The text of the message is as follows:

Compatriots: I congratulate you on your meeting in the FRG aimed at coordinating and (?organizing) national struggles against the detested and rotten regime of the pseudo-clergy within the framework of the goals and demands of the NRMI. I am confident that all the participants in this national gathering have come together with full alertness to the righteousness of their struggles and free from political ideologies, that the common (?point) in your ideas (?manifested in) the holding of this conference is opposition to the present regime in Iran and firm belief in the independence and territorial integrity of Iran and that you have therefore laid aside any type of difference of opinion in the form of regime, which is among the Iranian nation's just rights, as well as social-economic inclinations which (?are in the form) of special political ideas, and are determined to commence--with a determined will and firm step--this national struggle.

I am also confident that all of you are aware of the fact that carrying out a logical and fruitful struggle without the existence of a strong organization which will ensure as best as possible the coordination and fruitfulness of the gains of the struggle will yield very little and will result in the wasting of the national struggling forces.

While expressing hope for the success and victory of your gathering, dear ones, I expect you to close your ranks with this same firm determination. Avoid minor differences. (?Think) toward the mobilization of your ideas and those of your (?costrugglers) [words indistinct] the NRMI and thus be confident of your victory.

May the unity of all national forces stand steadfast. May the just struggle of the Iranian nation in confronting the antinational fiends be victorious. May the tricolor lion and sun flag of Iran stand firm, and may the struggles of the Iranian nation in the [word indistinct] of the NRMI be victorious.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON KURDISH ACTIVITIES

Clash With Guards

JN061924 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Saqqez--News reports have highlighted the daring operations of the steadfast peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force. These operations are proof of the revolutionary trend in Kordestan, Iran.

A few days ago the heroic peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force in Saqqez clashed with 200 revolution guards and army troops of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran. The guards and the soldiers were on the way from Sanandaj to Saqqez. In the 1-hour clash the peshmergas killed 38 and wounded 20 of the revolution guards and soldiers.

The peshmergas also clashed with the reinforcements sent to relieve the guards, inflicting heavy losses on them [words indistinct]. The enemy transported the killed and injured to Saqqez. Two peshmergas, Gazi Haji Tawfiq and (Jamal Adzah), were martyred. Two others who were lightly wounded returned with the peshmergas.

We convey our condolences to the families of the two immortal martyrs, to all the peshmergas of Kordestan, and particularly to the peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force. We are proud of you. You have proven that you are ready to defend your honor and your dignity. We thank you because you are the scions of Al-Qadi Muhammad. We pledge that we will march on the path taken by martyr 'Aziz Waysi and the other martyrs who sacrificed themselves for our goals.

Escalation of War With Iraq

JN070738 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The war continues between Iraq and Iran and the two countries have increased their attacks against the economic installations, particularly oil installations. Iraq shelled the Abadan refinery, setting it on fire. It also attacked Bandar-e Shahpur, now known as Bandar-e Khomeyni, which is considered one of the important Iranian ports from which oil pipelines stretch into and out of the country.

Iran has also launched attacks on [words indistinct] in northern Iraq. The Iraqis said they downed five Iranian Phantom planes in northern Iraq. As usual, Iran claims that Iraq has been completely wiped out.

Phantoms Bomb Villages

JN071636 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Sardasht--Reports have reached the Voice of Iranian Kordestan that Phantom jets of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing to strafe Sardasht villages. The regime seems to consider the fighting in Kordestan more important than the fighting against Iraq.

According to the latest reports from Sardasht, on 5 December Phantoms strafed villages in the Sardasht region. The attack began at 1100 and lasted for several minutes. Bombs were dropped on the village of Mirabad inflicting heavy damages, but fortunately no one was killed because the citizens took to shelters.

The Phantoms also attacked the village of Kamand. Two people were wounded and people's houses were damaged.

The village of (Gwayzal) was also attacked. No one was killed, but a number of houses belonging to the toiling people were destroyed. In the face of these brutal practices, we call on the people of Kordestan to protect themselves and to hide during the raids.

Protest Against School Closing

JN071647 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Saqqez--After the success of the Iranian peoples' revolution, schools were closed in most of the Kordestan regions. The beloved Kordestan children have thus been deprived of the blessing of education. This scholastic year, students waited for schools to open so that they could continue their studies, but instead of hearing their teachers giving them lessons, they heard the roar of Phantom planes, guns and shells. They also saw the bodies of the defenseless people who were martyred in Kordestan. Boys and girls remained without schools; some took refuge in the mountains.

The Kurdish children under the former regime were deprived of schooling; the situation is the same today. Today every Kurdish child wants the schools open again. However, the regime knows that the Kurdish children's schools will form a steel barrier against the government's practices. That is why this regime deprived teachers of their duties and students of their education.

News reports received from Saqqez say that a few days ago schoolboys and girls met in Saqqez to protest against the closure of schools for 3 months now. They marched in the streets demanding that their schools be reopened. During their march they were attacked by the mercenaries and guards. It made them recall the era of the police of the filthy shah's regime.

The mercenaries and guards arrested 107 schoolgirls and 57 schoolboys. They took them to prison and after torturing them decided to release the girls. However, the girls refused to leave, saying: You either release us all or leave us in prison because being in prison is better than this bitter life. They also shouted national and revolutionary chants against the mercenaries and guards and their practices.

The officials in charge of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan would like to extend their thanks to those students for their boldness and valor. Victory is certain because of our people's unity. We will attain victory and part of the responsibility for the revolution is being shouldered by the students.

Rebuttal of Tehran Radio Report

JN081637 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Mahabad--Following the 4 December 1980 clash 20 km from Mahabad, in which a number of revolution guards, mercenaries and antipeople troops were killed, the government radio reported at 1800 on 5 December that 47 counterrevolutionaries were killed in the clash. This report by the government radio will not disturb our listeners because they know the regime's media only too well.

We deny the government radio report and assert that the 4 December 1980 clash resulted (?only) in killing innocent children and women, that the number of peshmerga involved in the clash was much less than 47 and that the peshmerga dealt painful blows to the enemy troops and killed at least 5 of them [words indistinct].